QUAY'S STATISTICAL MIND

He Has His State's Census Read for the Information of His Colleagues.

HE SAYS IT IS INTERESTING

Gallinger Acts as Jack-in-the-Pulpit for His Confrere-What There Was of Quay's Speech Was Parti an and Monotonous With No New Arguments.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, delivered a rather monotonous but well considered speech on the tariff bill yesterday to a comparatively small audience of Senators and nearly empty galleries.

He spoke in part as follows:

The Senate of the United States is confronted with disappointment. It is grieved by the failure of one of its most dignified, important and responsible committees to rise to the opportunity intrusted to the distinguished ability of its members when the pending tartif bill was referred to their judicial scrutiny and expert revision. It was hoped, and with apparent reason for the hope that when this bill entered the Senate it would be recilied as to its absurdities. Softened as to its aspertites, broadened as to its superities, broadened as to its superities, broadened as to its monistencies, made straight instead of dorious, and that, from the mysterious recesses of the retort of the so-called subcommittee, from the superheated furnace of a party caucus and from the seething caldron of the fail responsible majority of the Committee on Finance, it would at least emerge purified of to dross, assended, and nickle-hardened upon its seamed and scarred surface, and so freed from all offects and dimenses its stand before up as a measure which could be adopted with practical imminity, because it would give the lushings for at least an appreciable period the tariff out of politics.

It is one fault, perhaps, rather of our Censti-He spoke in part as follows:

by taking for at least as applicable. Tariff out of politics, tariff out of politics, is one fault, perhaps, rather of our Constitution than a republican form of government, in the people of the United States, owing to it frequently recurring elections, have not en able to foliow for any considerable term on the economic and purpose a fixed financial than constructed purpose a fixed financial.

nator Quay meantime availed himself of the

replied that objection had been made. Shortly afterwards Senator McPherson inquired the pur-pose of reading these tables. pose of reading these tables. Senator Quny replied with great seriou that the purpose of reading the tables wou pear before the conclusion of his remarks.

SAYINGS OF SALVATIONISTS.

A Saunterer Bears Sentiments That Im-

In the triangular space known as Market place, just east of the Metropolitan, last evening a knot of people were collected to hear a wo nan talk. She had a tambourine in hand Life Study She was tall, spare, angular, and poorly arrayed, but she had a splendld command of language, and her pronunciation was perfect, ioy. Our people made me captain of a con-tingent and named me Salvation Sal."

She paused, looked over a pamphlet, and The religious of to-day, both Protestant and Catholic, are rotten to the core. Let me read you a lew pious morsels from their rev-erend slang-whangers. Listen:

"That's a black and blistering lie. Neither

nd beyond the stars." She litted both bands, looked unspeakable and began again: "Hear this, will you? Just hearken:

"Fudge and fiddlesticks! You and I had ne more to do with Adam or his alleged fall than we had with a last year's bird's nest. It doesn't sound orthodox, but the truth is that Adam was an infemous old sneak, who tried to shuffle his own sin on the shoulders of

exponsible for more infidelity than any other individual on top of dirt. Hear this from one of his psaltes, in which he pictures

**Where congregations ne'er break up and sabbaths never end

All I have to say in answer to that is just this; If I have to be condemned to the torture suggested in the lines I have just quoted I prefer going to hell by a glorious majority. We used to have an old dominie back in Belfast, and he'd sniffle at and snuffle at through namer was a rigid disciplinarian in matters incoral, and insisted on my staying till the "finally, brethren" of the old phrod came to pass. I said then, and I repeat it now, that unless I can make Christianity a cheerful dispensation unto mine and me I will become a howling heathen—yes, I will!"

She struck her tambourine for a tune, and went on.

lov, peace, and love—not misery, war and te, though both Protestants and Catholies too eften to make it such. Yes! For my f. I. Salvation Sal, am neither a Protes-tion a Catholie; I am simply a Christian

led her remarks in a deeply musical

Drawn from Emanuel's veins. And sinners plunged beneath its flood Less all their guilty stains.

Any talk of the woolens nowadays of course includes the beautiful variety of silk and wool mixtures which form the most attractive class of wools. In the lighter weaves for Summer wear the cilk and wool mixtures tries especial prominence. One of these is aitogether the prefilest example of a Summer wool to be found.

experimenting in diets in his hospital, our area penes to the sufferer from malarial ch it equal to that which comes from strong coffee with a little lemon falce added." The superstrong pronounces strong tea almost a specific for neurolgia in its simple uncom-

art Motes.

The fourth annual exhibit of the Society of house during the past week has been by far the best of all the exhibits hitherto made by

several well-known painters, who had not shown up at other seasons, brought specimens of their best work to this.

Another thing was apparent: The stimulus of comparison and competition at the annual exhibit begins to show all along the line in the upward tendency of the standard of the

It is safe to say that everybody has improved since the Cosmos opened its hospitable doors for the first exhibit five years ago. The new exhibitors this season are A. G. Heaton, who comes with four pictures (the limit allowed), one of which, "The Farm Pet," is not catalogued, but much admired for the beauty and intelligence of the horse's head.

Robert Hinchley contributes two portraits, the one of ex-Justice Strong a striking likeness and strong in treatment.

G. S. Truesdell brings two of his pastoral pictures, "Through the Forest" and "The Lattle Flock"

This favorite artist is very Frenchy and modern in his treatment always, but his sincerest and most telling strokes are put into the sheep of his pastures and his peasant shepherdesses. In depicting these he makes his art bow before nature's own teachings.

Mr. Truesdell has a worthy rival in R. Le-Grand Johnson whose nictures are fast befored.

Mr. Truesdell has a worthy rival in R. LeGrand Johnson, whose pictures are fast becoming celebrated. His "November Landscape with Sheep," and "With the Flock" both
being specimens of his best work.

Among the newcomers are Herman K.
Vieli, with his readstic "Foggy Night on
Sixth Avenue, New York," which is absolutely
picturesque, as the engine glows flery-eyed
out of the gloom. His arrangement of "Pink
and Yellow" is very modern in treatment
and somewhat faulty in drawing-was
"Skied" by the hanging committee-but
nothing could kill its effective coloring, so
much to the popular taste, and possibly even
in New York it would have been found on
the line in deference to public opinion.

Laymond Sayer is represented with a
charming bit of city scenery in water colors,
"A view on Lafayette Square."

"A View on Lafayette Square. "A View on Lafayette Squire."

Carl Weller gives a eleverly done "Study in Dinan, France," one of the few pictures to had a purchaser, while Miss Alice Archer sewall displayed a portrait of her father

Birs Aline E. Solomons gave a strong oil study of an "Old Woman."

Hobart Nichols and four pictures, all good,

Miss Wilhelmina von Stosche's oil, "The Book," shows much eleverness as to the man-agement of the light failing on head of the sackground, which mars the effect of the

"A Winter Asternoon" was one marked "sold."

"Also Jane Bridgeman Curtis pastel, "A
Study of a Spanierd," was as strong as an oil

printing, and was eleverly done.

Mr.W. H. Holmes is one of the best of water colorists. He has several pletures on view not in the catalogue, one "The Tantalizing Umbreila," a kind of Summer idyl, charm-

All the other older exhibitors were well rep-All the other older exhibitors were well represented, some never so well before.

Mr. E. C. Messer's "Cape Cod Hill in Maine" outranked all the landscapes with its wonderful delicacy and beauty of composition and treatment, which unquestionably places him neck and neck with Max Weyl, whose "Beech Woods" and "Last Gleam" were two of his happlest hits.

Parker Man's "Low Tide on the Lagoons,"
and his beautiful view "Near the City," are
types of his charming work, constantly grow-

Mr. E. H. Miller's portrait of his daughter is not only a good likeness but artistically sat-isfying in the details as to costume and other

R. N. Brook brings what he and others consider his best-"Curfew"-which is strong, bold in treatment and difficult in technique, but has been handled with much taste and

can express himself in one good picture as thoroughly as in more. He brings a single good portrait of S. B. Noyes, which is strong and the

and fine.

Emil H. Meyer's interior, "The Critical School Report," wears a foreign air, but it is one of the best pictures in the collection, Sawyer Raymond's 'In Forest Shade" promises well for his future as a landscape painter.

Mrs. Bertha Perrie is represented only in water color, "The Edge of the Village" being one of her elevered.

ne of her eleverest. Mrs. Frank G. Doubleday's "Study, Head of a Young Girl" was much admired for its fine coloring. Her "Carnations" and "Still Life Study" commended themselves.

reated the subject with refinement of taste which is characteristic of her work. J. H. Mosher, although an out of town resident, is loyal to the annual exhibit and to the

"saciety," and sent in several charming bits, all water colors; Ulara Ray's "United States Steamship Columbia" was a noticeable ma-rine view in water colors. Miss Josepha Newcomb's "Chrysanthe-

mums' were among the best flower pieces in water colors, and Miss Mathilde Munden's "Portrait Study" was well done. In sculpture the display was rather meager, although some of Mr. U.S. J. Dunbar's eleverest specimen of easts were represented, mostly of bas-relief or portrait busts. Mr. H. J. Elliott displayed boldness in designing a bust of heoric size of George M. Dallas. In the sketch of Gen. Phil Sheridan, the general's figure is too slender, though the

ose of the horse is spirited. Mrs. Mica Heideman gave a portrait in low relief, and Miss Clara Lizette Hill a plaster relief of "Undine." Theodore A. Mills gives the monument sketch accepted by the "Spin-ner Memorial Association," to be set up in front of the United States Treasury soon.

The attendance of the public was highly omplimentary to the artists, and but one thing more is needed to stimulate home talent to its utmost and to make it rank with that of other American clies—appreciative buyers. These annual exhibits of the Artists' Society oes much not only to cultivate the publi taste, but it is gradually elevating artistic standards here and doing more to dignify the

paintings at V. G. Fisher's art gallery fell upon a rather unfortunate time this last week, when lovers of art were all wending their way to the exhibit at the Cosmos club house. Still many old friends and some new ones spent a half hour with his collection most agreeably. Mr. Sawver devoted last summer to studying scenery about Washington, and some of his best pictures are of the familiar home scenes. These were "The Willows," "Ghosts," "Twilight," and "A View of Wash-ington," and "On the Flats of Anacostia," all

- The People's Forum -

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

A Short Road to the Correct Solution of the Problem.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: The correct solution of the revenue tariff and gold reserve questions is a simple one and not so far to find. Any Senator, Republican or Demo-cratic, who will lay hold of the matter promptly and push it vigorously, consistently, and per-sistently on the lines of argument and action following can soon carry the Senate with him by was not constrained, and reasons properties to the people. He measures and his arguments and the sequential to the people of the measurement and his argument and the sequential to the people of the measurement and his argument country, when the second to the people of and contention, and restore prosperity to the people. His measures and his arguments upon their presentation in the Senate will, through the press, both Democratic and Republican, be laid before the entire country, when the obvious-

The nation's growth in population and wealth, and consequent increase in business, requires annually to transact that uncreased business an addition of about \$40,000,000 to the nation's issue of money. It is true that there is now a temporary redundance of currency, but this is due solely to the present contraction in business and the consequent lesser amount of money required to transact it. Set, however, the wheels of industry in motion and restore business to its normal plane of activity, and all this now idle money will be immediately required to carry on the nation's internal exchanges, and, before the year's end, the \$40,000,000 additional required to meet the nation's annual increase in wealth and production.

production.

Now let the Senator or Representative who takes up and champions this line of policy (but I think the Senate the best pilot, because these tariff, revenue, and gold questions are now before it) propose an immediate issue of \$0.000.000 of greenbacks, about which there is no question of doubt as in the case of the newly proposed silver certificates, to meet the nation's annual growth and to supply the Treasury's present wants, and he will take the wind quite out of the sails of the rabid silverites, and his measure will go through with a rush. The Sherman act provided for such increase of currency in its monthly issue of silver certificates, and as experience has shown, without inflation of the currency, but has that has been cut off by the repeal of its purchasing clause. The main argument now relied on to wash down the proposed seigniorage measure is that it meets the Treasury simmediate and pressing wants. But this does it more immediately, for the new Treasury notes can be printed from the plates on hand and covered into the Treasury within ten days after the passage of the act and its approval by the President. And this will add \$10.000,000 to our resources without cost to the people.

Now, as to the tariff and revenue questions:

agreeably. Mr. Sawyer devoted last summer to studying scenery about Washington, approval by the President. And the will add studying scenery about Washington, and successful and some of his best pictures are of the familiar between the second propose.

Ghots,* "F-Wilght,** and "A View of Washington," and "On the Flats of Anaecotia," all of which are pleasing studies, showing which he can do, and "several more were full of promise. But taken as whole Mr. Sawyer and the decomposition of the second proposes, and the province of the second province of the second province of the second provinces. But taken as whole Mr. Sawyer devoted of the decimal provinces of the second provinces of the second provinces. Several of the decimal provinces of the second provinces of

WHITESTONE, N. Y.

A PLEA FOR BREADTH AND FAIRNESS

IN TREATING BIMETALLISM.

be more convenience.

In making exchanges and in payment of making exchanges and in payment of meditors. A demand for gold for shipment while there is a reserve of hundreds of millions in the country can more than temporarily diminish the government's gold reserve, for, under the operation of this line of policy, gold will be continually flowing into the Treasury in payment of dues to the government. While no shadow rests upon the nation's paper currency, and it is at all times the equal of gold, both banks and people will preferably, so far as they have it in hand, pay gold to the government, and hold on to paper as the more convenients form of currency.

The nation's growth in population and wealth, and consequent increase in business, requires a manually to transact that mereased basiness a manually to transact that mereased basiness and the consequent lesser amount of money. It is true that there is now a temporal to the present confraction in business and the consequent lesser amount of money required to the present confraction in business and the consequent lesser amount of money required to the present confraction in business and the consequent lesser amount of money required while there of the years, and converts the morrow may not bring them rain. But once more be placed on a firm foundation.

Again, investments in eastern securities are in many cases workhies because of the continuous decline of silver and appreciation of gold. A bank, for instance, makes a loan for a term of years in London, or receives fixed deposits, to be read to the present confraction in business and the consequent lesser amount of money required in the properties of the present confraction in business and the consequent lesser amount of money required to the present confraction in business and the consequent lesser amount of money required to the present confraction in business and the consequent lesser amount of money required to the present confraction in the consequent lesser amount of money required to the present confracti

why cannot it extend its observation beyond the limits of the United States, as it does in the free trade controversy, and advocate a stable monetary medium for the world?

Again, as silver declines and gold appreciates, the producers of the West are at a constant disadvantage compared with those of the East. The more silver declines, the more easily do the manufacturers of China, Japan, and India compete with those of Europe and America. Compare, for instance, the commercial conditions of England with those of Japan. In England industry is stagnant, manufacturers find no market for their products, workmen are out of employment. In Japan, on the contrary, all industry is in a state of activity, mills are working over time, rullways are paying excellent dividends, and the profits of all business are greater than ever. The Nichi Nichi Shibum of Tokio, writing October 22, says: "The satisfactory condition of all industry since the decline in silver continues and the dividends of the spinning companies will be much higher than last year." It gives a list of dividends for the first half of the current year as follows:

Tokio Svinning Company, 10 per cont. per an-

If the overwhelmingly Republican Congress that will take the place of the present one next winter should repeal the Wilson bill and restore the McKinley tariff, or enact a new one on similar lines, such legislation will be defeated by a Cleveland veto.

Let some Senator, either Democratic or Republican, take up and pursue this line of action in the Senate, and he can insure for himself and the country speedy, complete, and decisive victory, and it will be a settlement that will endure substantially for a generation or more to come.

Respectfully, Theodome D, Kellogo.

Whitestock, N. Y.

Whitestock, N. Y.

Whitestock, N. Y.

Whitestock, N. Y.

Whitestock, N. C.

Cone Person Fails to See Cause for the Ridi-

Will the city or local editor or the one who has under his special charge the humorous and sa-tirical department of THE TIMES tell us what there is about the business of a tailor that he should be made a butt of ridicule?

to the Editor of The Times:

Are men morally the depraced monsters Col.

Are men morally the depraced monsters Col.

Partners of Saures as he knows them to be? To the Editor of THE TIMES: Thompson assures us he knows them to be? From his own language in summing up Miss Pollard's character in behalf of the defendant we would not question his own life and associations. He has proven the filth of his own ideas too conclusively, and we may believe, after hearing his expressions on masculine morals, that he exercise is not too much to assume that these are lating faith in the undertaking, put up \$30,000 of the bond and got the Farwells to place the other \$200,000. Soon after Taylor, of Chicago, who was interested in the undertaking, put up \$30,000 of the bond and got the Farwells to place the other \$200,000. Soon after Taylor, of Chicago, who was interested in the undertaking, put up \$30,000 of the bond and got the Farwells to place the other \$200,000 on the contract.

It became necessary to raise \$2,000,000 for too conclusively, and we may believe, after hear-ing his expressions on masculine morals, that he expressions on masculine morals, that ng the truth in anything he may be pre-

ing his expressions on masculine morals, that he is telling the truth in anything he may be proud to say regarding his own delinquencies; but are we to accept his words for our husbands, fathers, and brothers?

In speaking of Col. Breckinridge's relations with Miss Pollard Col. Thompson defames his ewn reputation for chastity—if he has one—and leaves us no room to doubt our own male friends and relatives by his aweeping assertions that "all of us have these relations with women, that is, all men, just to show that they are men. There may be some good fellows, but inever met any of them."

Now, wives, if you must believe Col. Phil, how happy you will be to look into the eyes of your husbands with the assurance, beyond doubt, since it comes from such a pure (!) source, that your husbands with the assurance, beyond fidelity you would have staked your life, is just like Breckingidge, and then to realize that he is this moral leper "just to show that he is a man."

What a convincing proof of a man's manhood surely!

If we were to believe this of the men who are our daily and trusted companions, what a state of degradation we should countenance and even encourage.

Col. Thompson generously admits "there may be some good fellows, but I never met any of them." Well, now, after his choice language in the courtroon, no one would judge he had ever met very many "good fellows."

Not having been acquainted with Col. Thompson's associates, and having no knowledge personal of such men as he claims to be I don't know in what school such ideas as his would be best cultivated, but I believe him when he says he never "met any good fellows," inasmuch as "like attracts like." Col. Thompson is doubtless in his element with such men as Col. Breckingles.

Col. Thompson is not content with attacking

in his element with such men as Col. Breckinridge.

Col. Thompson is not content with attacking
Miss Pollard, but carries his remarks to the
listeners to his glowing address by intimating
that every man in the controom has a Madeline
Pollard in his life and makes a practice of conniving at lies with and for her, or, to use his own
words, "every man in the controom had told
lies about these little domestic matters. If there
were any who had not, they had better go out
for awhile, because they were too sanctimonious

To the Editor of THE TIMES: I saw an editorial extract in THE TIMES of yes

terday that said my old friend, Gen. Weaver, had wrecked another paper—the Iowa Tribune. Gur-reat, gur-ravy! Another paper wrecked? When I was out in Sloux City, Iowa, I used to write for a labor paper called LI setty Bell. Well, the Iowa Tribune kept swallowing every labor paper in the state, till it finally swallowed ours, and had seventeen editors and twenty-seven managers. No miracle the concern was wrecked.

Increasing South Carolina's Militia. Senator Irby yesterday received a letter from Governor Tillman. It was not devoted to the recent excitement in the state, and contained nothing bearing upon that except a sentence stating that at present everything is quiet and another sentence that the "woolhat boys" were organizing militia companies all over the state.

Human Pedals Shod at About Half Price

1 lot Ladies' \$3 Dongola Button Shoes, .. \$1.50 1 lot Ladies' \$3 High Russia Bluchers . . 1.95 1 lot Ladies' \$2.50 Russia Blucher Oxfords, 1.50 1 lot Ladies' \$3 Vici Kid Oxfords . . . 1.50 I lot Ladles' \$2 Dongola Oxfords . . 1.35 I lot Men's \$2.75 Shoes 1.00 Hot Men's \$3.50 Congress Shoes . . 1.75

Thousands of Other Bargains in Fresh SPRING GOODS.

The Warren Shoe House, GEO. W. RICH, 919 F Street.

A Lay Sermon for Sunday Reading

I was struck by a brieflet in your paper of last Sunday. Eight hundred millions of the inhabitants of this world of ours have ceased to be heathens and have become religionists,

Parsee or follower of Islam or Budha might, on observing the occupants of the boxes on fashionable opera nights in this Christian country, instinctively remark;
"I notice the ladies in this country do not wear their modesty in the same fashion we have been accustomed to."
And as a modest woman would be recognized as such, notwithstanding the devious methods of wearing it, so a religious heart will know and be known in any form of religion or no form. As fashions are strengously enforced by the mantunemaker and the tailor on the human desire to be conspicuous. tailor on the human desire to be conspicuous, so the priest everywhere endeavors to enforce the idea of the exclusive value and only per-fectness of his religion on the fear, the hope, the credulity of his hearer. But by whatever name, in whatever language, and in whatsoever form of worship, somewhere down under the stage paraphernalia of creed and formalism will be found the central thought, "God is spirit, and they that worship Him must wor-ship Him in spirit and in truth."

The scientific knowledge of to-day is the composite result of all the scientific thought and discovery of the world. The literature of to-day is also composite. Max Muller and his co-workers have discovered and displayed hidden treasures in hitherto untranslated tongues, as significant as the discoveries of Schliemann on the Trojan plain. The present

scatemann on the Projan plain. The present thought fiber which incloses and enwraps this occoon of a world of ours.

So our Parliament of Religious is but a tribute to common sense, and while each and every ardent propagandist hopes that this effort may have the effect of veering the di-recting needle of the world's religious nearer effort may have the effect of veering the di-recting needle of the world's religious nearer to his own pole-star of thought, yet the real result will be in the dawning of the conviction in all thoughtful minds that a true estimate of the present relationship of the world soul to the divine and eternal requires a fair and anbiased concensus of the entirety of the re-ligious concepts of the inhabitants of this world. And if it be discovered that charity is a prime factor in the existence of all the world's religions, then surely this charity should be the prominent exhibit of such re-ligions, and thus the atheism of the world ligions, and thus the atheism of the word

igions, and thus the attension of the word toleration would disappear.

The acceptance of the one eternal Creator, the acceptance of the general truths of evolu-tion as His method of creating, involves the tion as His method of creating, involves the necessary conclusion that we are to-day in the midst of the operative work of creation, and that this nineteenth century of ours is but an infinite fraction of one of those six days of labor we read of in Genesis—a kaleid-oscopic view of man as he exists to-day. Wars and rumors of wars, crime, sorrow, suffering, pride, vanity, and vain-glory, wealth and poverty, labor and idleness, would seem to be convincing that the glad seventh day, the Sabbath of rest, was yet a long way off, and that the only reason for the conclusion that "all was good" must have been in that the elements necessary to a final consumma-

the common sense of mankind, is prepared to adopt the expression of the Indian chief, who mind or heart conditions requiring an active exhibit in the life, though they may necessa-

everyday exhibit of these results, these evidences of the true and only religion, there is no rivalry, no disputation, no seism, no excommunication, for these could not be the fundamental truths of religion without the necessary opposite, that the greatest sinner is the greatest sufferer, and is manifestly one of the lost or strayed sheep of the fold, the true house of Israel, the love, as exhibited in the Mr. Farwell and Mr. Sturges went to Eng-

A free is known by its fruits. It has become a habit to point to the rapid growth of
population and wealth in this country as evidences of the supremacy of the Christian religion over all others. This seems too weak
and false to require refutation. All our
wealth, power, magnificence, and grandeur is
a mere bagatelle when compared with that of
Rome at her culmination. However, if these Rome at her culmination. However, if these ward the present social states of this country as the well-ripened fruit of Christian civiliza-tion, the most virulent opponent should be satisfied. But this is not true. It is not the voice of one "John crying in the wilderness,"
but thousands who have come to see that the
"dectrine" has been sought and preached
without first learning to do the "will" of God
as the only means by which that doctrine can
be known. Let us listen to the unequivocal
works of one of these modern "Johns."

words of one of these modern "Johns,"

The world is ruled by ideas, Every few centuries God drops a great idea into the soul of man. Whether it becomes destructive or constructive depends upon what is done with it and who has charge of the doing. Great ideas, arousing great moral passions, come to stay. Though we crucify them, they will not die; they thrive on prosecutions, and are en-throned by crucifixions. They become man's weal or wee, his savior or destroyer, accord-ing to his acceptance or rejection of their

A great idea is now leading the world's thoughts and lifting its hopes. Everywhere are the signs of universal change. The race is in an attitude of expectancy, straigtened until its new baptism is accomp a great trial that is to try all that dwell upon earth and issue in a divine deliverance. We are in the beginning of a revelation that will strain all existing religious and political in-stitutions, and test the wisdom and heroism of the earth's purest and bravest souls, a rev of the earth's purest and bravest souls, a revelation that will regenerate soulety with the judgments of infinite love. We must get ready for the change by making straight the way of the Lord Christ into the heart of the social strife, that He may purify it with the hope of justice, by giving him command of the revolution, that He may lead it into a larger redemption of the earth.

The belief that sacrifice and not self-interest is the social foundation, that the golden rule is the natural law, is everywhere gaining disciples and power. Men are beginning to disciples and power. Men are beginning to see that the welfare of each is the responsibility of all and the welfare of ail the responsibility of each. Whether it be for good or for ill, whether foolish or wise, the socialistic idea is leading the world. Whether the passion for oneness works the weal or woe of society depends entirely upon its reception or rejection by the Christian church. It will not do to say the revolution is not coming or pro-

nounce it of the devil. Revolutions, even in their wildest forms, are the impulses of God moving in tides of fire through the life of man. To resist them is to be consumed and to compel the remission of sins by the shed-ding of blood; to receive them as from God is to receive His kingdom almost without obser-vation.

The dangerous "classes" in every age and nation are they who, in the interest of re-ingions or political parties, say that the wrong cannot be set right; that selfishness and inand are so recognized, thanks to the Parliament of fieldgions. Having grouped the representatives of the various religions as well as possible, the public mind has taken a composite photograph of them, so to speak, and many delighted to find that the features of the composite contains the same familiar lines of his own religion. Religion is not form, ceremony, or creed, any more than modesty is elothing, as, for instance, a Parsec or follower of Islam or Budha might, on observing the occupants of the boxes on fashionable opera nights in this Christian country, instinctively remark:

"I notice the ladies in this country do not wear their modesty in the same fashion we have been accustomed to."

And as a modest woman would be recognized as such, notwithstanding the devious methods of wearing it, so a religious heart.

izing Christianity as the life of man the revolution is called in question by the religious
Pharisees and political Sadducees.

The men who do the world's work are the
hands by which God works. The industrial
worker is a poet, a creator, an artist, a
musician, because all work done to the best
of one's ability is a creation: it is harmony.
It is the music of God singing itself out
through the life of man, and no man is true
to his divine origin, no man is really a man,
unless to the extent of his ability he works.
The man who is able to work and works not
is a slave; he is a pauper. Of all pauperism
the most degraded and degrading, because
utterly shameless and thriftless, is the aristocracy, which idly luxuriates in money obtained through speculation, extortion, or inheritance.

heritance.

The whole social question is fast resolving The whole social question is fast resolving itself into a question of whether or not capital can be brought into subjection to the law.

Judge Walter Q. Gresham says: "Thoughtful men admit that our country is becoming less and less democratic and more and more platecratic," and plutecracy he pronounces "the most insidious of all forms of tyranny." (Rev. George D. Herron in "The New Redemption.") It is evident that our author, our "professor of applied Christianity," is quite in earnest as to the methods of application, and also safe to assume that this utterance of Mr. Gresham's was made prior to his asceptance of his present Cabinet position. ceptance of his present Cabinet position.

When John, baptizing and preaching in the wilderness, wished to know if the Christ had indeed come, he was satisfied by this message sent unto him: "Go and shew John again these things that ye do hear and see; the blind receive their sight and the lame walk, blind receive their sight and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear; the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached unto them." A wise man has said, "God's method of evolution is revotion." Ruts of habit become divine rights until the reverse of the picture is ferced upon the vision. It would, indeed, be a revolution if every wealthy Christian who owns a pew in church should be glad to fill it every Sunday with the poor, that they might have the gospel preached unto them, or that the artisan, who by skilled labor earns a dellar, should rank above the man who trades and speculates in that labor or in the dollar. speculates in that labor or in the dollar.

INSANE WITH A FORTUNE. William Sturges' Suit Against the Farwells Has Crazed Him.

(Special to the World.) CHICAGO, April 14.—The mental faculties of tion were an present and were processed, which is suing J. V. Farwell working out the inevitable beneficent finality.

No matter what religion is preached or "professed," the great substratum of thought, have been completely wrecked by the strain and labor involved in the suit. He will never anopt the expression of the Indian chief, who said, when urged to adopt Christianity, "I don't know what you believe, but show me that your life is better than mine and my father's, then I may think your religion is better." Love, charity, and good will are mind or heart conditions around the said. He will never tell his story on the witness stand. The suit don't know what you believe, but show me that bearing in the courts for involved in the suit. He will never tell his story on the witness stand. The suit don't know what you believe, but show me that court involved in the suit. He will never tell his story on the witness stand. The suit don't know what you believe, but show me that court involved in the suit. He will never tell his story on the witness stand. The suit don't know what you believe, but show me that your life is better than mine and my stand in the suit. He will never tell his story on the witness stand. The suit don't know what you believe, but show me that your life is better than mine and my stand in the suit. He will never tell his story on the witness stand. The suit don't know what you believe, but show me that your life is better than mine and my stand in the suit. He will never tell his story on the witness stand. The suit don't know what you believe, but show me that you life is story on the witness stand. The suit don't know what you believe, but show me that you life is story on the witness stand. The suit don't know what you believe, but show me that you like the suit. He will never tell his story on the witness stand. The suit don't know what you believe, but show me that you like the suit has been in the courts for a like the suit. He will never tell his story on the will never tell his st The building of the \$3,000,000 Texas, eapitol at Austin is the basis of the litigation. The contract for the capitol building was let in ISS2 to Matthias Shell. The cost of the building was to be \$1,500,000, to be paid for in 3,000,000 acres of Texas land. Shell being unable to not use the reserve \$250,000 hour. unable to put up the necessary \$250,000 bond.

It is not too much to assume that these are Abner Taylor, of Chicago, who was interested

Mr. Farweil and Mr. Sturges went to England, where an English capitalist named Kensington and an American named Winams were interested in the enterprise. The Capitol Freshold Land and Investment Company was formed with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. Debentures were to be issued to the amount of \$3,000,000. Kensington was to receive 50 per cent, of the stock as a bonus and 2 per cent, of the cash funds. At this time Mr. Sturges was offered \$450,000, to be added to his compensation from Mr. Farweil if he would his compensation from Mr. Farweii if the would raise \$3,000,000, Later Kensington with-drew, and Mr. Farweii became chief owner in the Capitol Company interests. It is al-leged Mr. Farweii refused to carry out his agreements with Mr. Sturges, and attempts to arbitrate failed. Then suit was filed.

(From Daily America,)

Senator Quay began to-day to build a fine esidence which is to cost about \$50,000. It is to be on K street, in one of the best parts of the town. It was reported sometime ago that the Pennsylvania Sexator was financially em-barrassed. This was true at the time, but during the last two years Mr. Quay has made a great deal of money out of his investments in the Philadelphia street railways. He is a great friend of Wiedner and Eikles, and they have given him great opportunities to make money. They also have given him a chance in the Broadway cable road.

Texas Snap Shots. Silence itself is sometimes slanderous. Life is an opportunity not to do wrong.

A tempest in a teapot has destroyed many What is man's record but a long expense

The wishes of the improvident mortal are his wants. If you pull some people out of the ruts they will run off the track.

The honest man never stops to inquire whether honesty pays. Intolerance is an engine of destruction that will run in any direction, Prospects are good in their places, but you cannot fill dishes with them.

If you wish to know what a man thinks of you refuse outright to vote for him. Most people have very little use for the man who tells them a disagreeable truth.

No matter how dearly you may love your darling, you cannot cut his eye teeth for him. It would take so long to explain some mis-takes that it is much wiser just to leave them

The safety of some people lies in the strength of the strings which their opinions have to them.—Dallas-Gaiveston News.